I.O. 4694

Shanghai Municipal Police.

FILED

Central [redacted] Station.

August [redacted] 1928.

REPORT ON New Russian Magazine.

Made by D.I. Sullivan Forwarded by [signature] for Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

A new fortnightly magazine entitled [redacted] (Outside Russia) was on sale on the morning of [redacted] The editor is M. Nelin, a Russian, formerly of the Russian Echo. The publishers are P. Cherkes, formerly of the defunct "Russian Thought", P. Aronshoff, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and M. Nelin. The offices of the paper are at 6 Nicolai Lodge Terrace, Chapei, S.H.

The contents of the first number are:-

Editorial "about the press"

(2) Short story "The Torture" by Belvich.

(3) An article by P. Cherkes entitled "An Gentleman who became clever".

(4) A funny story entitled "What do I like" by Averchenko.

(5) A funny story entitled "The effect of heat" by "Wanderer".

(6) Poetry entitled "Solitude" by P. Cherkes.

(7) A funny story entitled "From the notebook of a journalist Secretary to a Minister.

(8) A funny story entitled "The Gift of the Mikado" by "Bennell".

(9) "Shanghai Girls" by "A"

(10) A political article entitled "at home and abroad" by B. N.

(11) A critique of a Russian book entitled "New Russian Book" published in Berlin, by "G"

There is not much of a political nature in the

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REPORT ON _____

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paper and what there is appears to be anti-Bolshevik or conciliatory, but it is rather early to say definitely. A translation of the editorial article is attached.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. Sullivan
D. I.

D. C. I.

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Translation of extracts from Russian Newspapers.

No. 4694
16/8/22

"Za Rubejom"
(Outside Russia)
15-8-1922.

A leading article is entitled "Something about the Press, which may be summarized as follows:

1. A newspaper should be self-supporting, i.e. should derive its income from subscriptions, advertisments and sales, and not look for any subsidy, otherwise it becomes mercenary.

2. It must be impartial.

3. The conditions of life at present, opinions and social doctrines may be changed and the journalist can only watch and contemplate events, generalize them and deduce conclusions or make hypotheses; and he must be led by one principle: love of our neighbours.

4. The ideals of a journalist are to put down enmity, hatred and extirpation. There is enough evil in the world. We must fight against it, deprive it of the power and possibility to do harm, but we must first defeat this evil in ourselves. It is true that all the negative qualities have been concentrated in Bolshevism, but are the non-Bolsheviks all good? These are the questions worth thinking over, particularly by those who devote themselves to public activities. The task of the contemporary journalist is not to to excite the passions, but to calm and pacify them; not to call to the rough fighting, but to find other ways to the victory of morality. Present history has indicated that on struggling against any violation by force we evoke much worse developments of this violation. This way appears to be false and it must be abandoned. Time and events will show. It is necessary to prepare ourselves to these events cleansing our souls and hearts. This is the only way to salvation and regeneration.

5. The journalists must try to make clear to themselves and others the faults and sins of the past which have been the cause of our misfortunes to-day. We can easily see that we have not lived by love, and at the present time we are living by hatred.

6. We do not know whether we can dream of such great actions, or be successful, but we must think only of use and intention to good and verity. At least we must not assist the dangerous fire to increase. In the pages of our magazine we shall be interested with life and its manifestations we shall look for everything bright and interesting in this life, and we shall remain indifferent to the trivial interests considering only the public good.